

NOT GUILTY, J. B. REICHMANN PLEADS

Made False Statement on \$130,000 Carnegie Trust Borrowed, Indictment Says.

HYDE ISSUES STATEMENT

Savoy Trust Witness, Regarding Whom Whitman Was Mute, Stirs City Chamberlain to Give Out Letter.

Joseph B. Reichmann, an intimate associate of William J. Cummins in the management of the Carnegie Trust Company, and for a time its president, stepped up before Justice Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty to an indictment. A week ago, almost to the minute, Cummins had gone through the same motions in the same place, accompanied by the same counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin. And in both instances the indictment proceedings interrupted the trial of the Haile case.

But while Cummins was charged with grand larceny and his counsel did not object to furnishing \$50,000 bail, Reichmann was accused only of misdemeanor and furnished \$10,000 bail under protest.

That's an unprecedented amount for a misdemeanor," contended Mr. Baldwin. "It seems large," agreed District Attorney Whitman. "But I expect that other indictments will be returned against the defendant."

Mr. Baldwin said he had no objection to the amount if it was to apply to other indictments as well. When, however, Justice Davis said the court could enter into no such agreement he acquiesced unconditionally.

Violation of Law Charged.

The indictment against Joseph B. Reichmann was based on an alleged violation of Section 605, Subdivision 3, of the penal law, relating to the misconduct of officers of corporations.

The indictment charged that Joseph B. Reichmann knowingly concurred in making and publishing a statement of the affairs and pecuniary condition of the Carnegie Trust Company containing material statements which were false on September 8, 1910. The principal false item charged was that on August 31 at the close of business the Carnegie Trust Company had no liability for borrowed money, when in fact it was liable on a demand note to the Northern Bank for \$130,000, secured by certain collateral.

This sum the Carnegie Trust Company had borrowed from the Northern Bank on August 23, giving its demand note, signed by Reichmann as president, and delivering as security for the note two assets of Joseph S. Marcus, aggregating \$250,000, together with the collateral which the Carnegie Trust Company held as security for the Marcus notes.

The loan was authorized by a resolution passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, on August 23.

Concealed \$130,000 Item.

When the time came for verifying the quarterly report of the trust company showing its condition at the close of business August 31 it became evident that the results to the trust company would be serious if this \$130,000 item of borrowed money showed in the report.

It was, therefore, arranged between the Northern Bank and the Carnegie Trust Company that the form of the transaction should be changed and that the demand note should be surrendered to the Northern Bank and should receive in lieu thereof a participation in the extent of \$130,000 in the Marcus loan, which had been made by the Carnegie Trust Company. The Northern Bank continued to hold all the collateral—a most unusual circumstance if the transaction was in reality a participation. The form of the transaction having been changed, Mr. Reichmann then signed the report to the Superintendent of Banks, which was drawn up as though the transaction of August 23 had originally been a participation instead of a demand note.

This wiped off the \$130,000 debit item. In order to preclude so far as possible the discovery of the false item the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Carnegie Trust Company on August 23 were altered, and the participation agreement, which was actually executed on September 8, was dated back, according to the indictment.

Reichmann Gives Pedigree.

The strain of the last three days since his return from Dayton, Ohio, had told on the young manufacturer, as he would rather be called. The color in his cheeks and the quiet assurance of his manner had fled together, and their loss was accentuated by the hesitancy of his steps, due to two strokes of paralysis several years ago. He smoked a good many cigarettes while waiting for the preparation of his bond in the District Attorney's office. After saying he was thirty-six years old, born in this country and lived at No. 397 West 79th street, he asked what his business was.

"Manufacturer," was the laconic reply.

"Aren't you a banker?" queried the clerk, in surprise.

"No," he said positively. "I'm a manufacturer, not a banker."

Life friends know that he wishes he could forget he had ever tried to be a banker. Six years ago he was drawing a yearly salary of \$50,000 as general manager of a number of Standard Oil subsidiaries, after having started his business as a newboy on the streets of Chicago at the age of five; he was prominently connected with the sales department of the Corn Products Refining Company, of which his warm friend, E. T. Bedford, is president. The late Henry H. Rogers was among his influential backers.

Cummins tried to buy a lot of starch from Reichmann's concern, and it was

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RUSSIA ACCEPTS REPLY

Czar Satisfied with China's Answer to Ultimatum.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The Russian Foreign Office has telegraphed the Russian Minister at Peking to the effect that China's reply to Russia's ultimatum is satisfactory, and expressing the Emperor's gratification at the happy termination of the negotiations.

China's reply is an involved attempt to prove that she fully acquiesced in Russia's demands in her replies to previous Russian notes, and that if any matters were not specifically mentioned it was because it had been taken for granted that they were in accordance with the treaty rights, which China never questioned. As a matter of informality, China reiterates Russia's right to the creation of consulates and to freedom of trade.

The Foreign Office, in its dispatch to M. Korostovetz, the Minister at Peking, says that the Emperor expresses gracious good will at the happy termination of the negotiations and satisfaction at the wise decision of the Chinese government to confirm the legality of the Russian demands and conform with the treaty provisions. The Imperial government expresses the conviction that the Chinese government will regard these provisions as inviolable and that its decision will be a pledge further strengthening the ancient bond of amity existing between Russia and China.

HOTEL BRISTOL IN ASHES

Guests Escape in Safety from Burning Building.

Beaune, France, March 28.—The Hotel Bristol, a large establishment belonging to an English company and a fashionable hotel for American and English guests, caught fire at 10 o'clock to-night and was totally destroyed. All the guests were got out in safety.

ROBBED ON "L" STAIRS

Kingston Man Loses Watch and Chain in Hold-Up.

Vincent Balastel, of No. 348 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., reported to the East 25th street station early this morning that he was held up by three men and robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at \$115. Alighting from a Third Avenue train, Balastel walked down the stairs. As he got within a few steps of the street three men suddenly rushed in on him and threw him down. While two men were holding his hands a third went through his pockets. He said the robbers threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise.

According to the description furnished to the police by Balastel, the robbers were stoutly built men, about 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighing from 150 to 175 pounds. Several detectives were detailed on the case.

AUBE WINE GROWERS RIOT

Hold Mock Funeral with Pig as French Premier's Body.

Bar-sur-Aube, France, March 28.—Discontent among the wine growers over the law recently enacted, which excludes the department of Aube from the region the wine of which can legally be designated champagne, culminated this afternoon in grave disorders. Several thousand workers, armed with clubs and red flags, marched in procession and held a mock funeral, a dead pig figuring as Premier Monis's body. They broke windows in the official buildings and tore down the tricolor, substituting red flags for that of France.

The situation was becoming dangerous, when the Prefect arrived, and by a tactful harangue succeeded in inducing the workmen to disperse, on the promise that the troops would be withdrawn.

THREE IN ANTARCTIC RACE

Japanese Expedition Joins Quest for the South Pole.

London, March 28.—A situation unprecedented in the history of exploration and opposed to the usual etiquette among explorers has been brought about in the Antarctic.

Three expeditions are engaged in a thrilling international race, with the South Pole as their goal. They are the British expedition, under Captain Scott; Captain Amundsen's Norwegian expedition in the Fram; and the Japanese expedition, under Lieutenant Shirase.

At the Bay of Whales, on the great ice barrier, the British Eastern party and the Amundsen expedition are already assembled and by this time they probably have been joined by members of the Japanese expedition. Lieutenant Shirase intends to land on the great ice barrier in the vicinity of Kink Edward's Land, and thence, with four companions, make a dash over the ice to the pole.

But no one has ever succeeded in landing in this region, and in the opinion of experts the Japanese party is destined to failure or even disaster.

Explorers generally seem inclined to favor the chances of Captain Amundsen.

FALL IN STREET KILLS BOY

Was Jostled by His Companion While Roller Skating.

While roller skating in front of his home at No. 140 Essex street, East New York, late yesterday afternoon, James Bulamartin, twelve years old, lost his balance and fell heavily to the street. A passerby picked up the unconscious boy and carried him into his home. Two physicians were hurriedly sent for. They worked over the lad for about two hours, but he died, despite their efforts.

James went into the street to skate soon after his return from school and was presently joined by John Hardhusen, a boy of about his own age. The pair were having great fun skating along the smooth pavement, when John accidentally jostled James. The latter's skates went out from under him and he pitched head first to the street.

Doctors Reynolds and Martin, who vainly tried to save the boy's life, said that the fall had fractured his skull.

The Hardhusen lad was arrested, on the charge of homicide, and later was taken to the headquarters of the Children's Society in Brooklyn.

INSURGENTS LIKELY TO JOIN REPUBLICANS

To Decide This Morning on Action Tending to Help Elect High Class Democrat.

CAUCUS WITHOUT RESULT

Murphy Directs Its Every Move—May Be Trouble in Getting Minority to Unite on One Man.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Albany, March 28.—Failure of the organization Democrats to reach any decision at their caucus to-night leaves the prospect of a majority of the insurgents uniting with the Republicans in to-morrow noon's ballot very strong.

Senator Roosevelt said after the caucus broke up that the insurgents had not been asked by Mr. Murphy to confer. Indeed, invitations from anybody in authority, he indicated, had been so vague that the insurgents had been left practically to their own resources. He denied that there was any split in their ranks. They will take up their own particular problems to-morrow morning before the ballot, with the intention of helping to elect a high class Democrat to the Senate before the end of the week, despite "Boss" Murphy and Tammany.

No official word has come from the Republicans since early evening. It is expected there may be some trouble in getting all of them to vote for a Democrat if the combination with the insurgents is agreed on. The leaders don't want to have to caucus for an independent Democrat, but will if necessary.

With "Boss" Murphy, of Tammany Hall, directing every move of this "free and unbossed" caucus, the Democrats, in a continuation of last night's caucus, took up their task of endeavoring to select a United States Senator. Confronted with the danger of being beaten by an insurgent Democratic-Republican alliance, they stuck to it until long after midnight, taking several meaningless ballots, while telephone messages were flying between organization leaders and insurgents, organization men and Murphy, and the insurgents and Republican leaders.

Playing off the organization Democrats against the Republicans, the insurgents were in the position of a fair maiden with two sweethearts. They sought to compel the choice of a man after their own notions by coquetting first with one, then with the other. Incidentally, like a maiden in that position, their minds were greatly exercised as to which suitor really was preferable.

While the Democrats were caucusing, Assemblyman Merritt, minority leader of the lower house, was receiving the Republican Assemblymen, a few at a time. In his room. He sounded them as to their preference, arguing long and earnestly to convince some of them that it was good Republican politics to help the insurgent Democrats at this juncture. Finally he succeeded in lining up his men, according to a report, to vote for Thomas Mott Osborne if the insurgent Democrats would agree to elect him.

Insurgents Submit List of Names.

Meanwhile, at Senator Roosevelt's house, a list of ten names was drawn up and transmitted by the insurgents over the telephone to the regulars in the caucus for their consideration. Long distance telephones to Murphy failed to get his approval of these.

Finally the insurgents shifted their list and told the regulars their last word was that they would unite with them on Isidor Straus, Martin W. Littleton, Martin H. Glynn or Herman Ridder. This word again was transmitted to Murphy, and pending his consideration of it and his reply the caucus unofficially took a recess.

Though the caucus was held up for nearly an hour, with the last ballot unannounced by the clerks, Murphy could not make up his mind to accept any one of the men suggested by the insurgents. Just before 1 a. m. a recess was taken until 10 a. m. to-morrow. The insurgents at that hour were reported to be still divided, but a majority of them to favor, subject to change, a coalition with the Republicans on Thomas Mott Osborne.

Shortly after midnight it was reported that Mr. Murphy had indicated a preference for D. Cadogan Herrick and that negotiations were resumed with the insurgents to ascertain if they would support him if made the caucus nominee.

In announcing the adjournment, Senator Wagner, the presiding officer, apologized for the delay on the ground that the leaders were doing everything possible to bring about harmony within the Democratic ranks.

Senator Cullen emphasized, in moving the recess, the importance of being prompt at the hour named for the re-convening of the caucus.

Such comment has been caused here by the appearance on the scene of Francis Lynde Stetson. Mr. Stetson recently in a pamphlet of the Sheehan Press Bureau was dubbed "The Big Deal" representing the interests behind the insurgent movement. Stetson held a long conference with Republican State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., discussing the insurgent-Republican alliance.

Many Conferences During Day.

Conference after conference was held during the day and evening in an endeavor to work out some solution of the puzzle. One of the most important of these was at a luncheon at the house of William Barnes, Jr., Republican state chairman. Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Merritt, the legislative leaders, were his guests. So also, it was said, was Francis Lynde Stetson, who is a strong supporter of the insurgent Democrats in their fight against Sheehan. Mr. Barnes and his guests worked long and earnestly over a list of independent Democrats for whom the Republicans could vote.

Following that conference a list was

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JOSEPH B. REICHMANN (on right), DIRECTOR OF CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY, INDICTED YESTERDAY. HIS COUNSEL, STEPHEN C. BALDWIN.

PEACE MATTER OF DAYS, MOVE TO AVERT FIRES IN CROWDED BUILDINGS

Father and Brother of Insurgent Leader Admit Making Proposals to Limantour.

SURE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

President Diaz, It Is Said, in a Message to Congress Will Insist Upon Amicable Arrangement.

San Antonio, Tex., March 28.—Explanations of recent governmental changes at Mexico City—the recall of Señor Limantour from Paris, the arrival of Francisco I. Madero, sr., and his son Gustavo, and the departure of Señor de la Barra from the embassy at Washington for his new place as Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Mexican capital—were made to-day in interviews with Francisco I. Madero, sr., and Gustavo Madero.

Tentative peace proposals have been presented and on the administration side have been acted upon. In the view of Francisco Madero, sr., peace is assured, if not within ten days, then at the furthest within a month. President Diaz, it is reported, in a message to the Mexican Congress will insist that peace be concluded.

On the vital point of why they were so certain that the tentative arrangement would within a short time result in a sealed compact of peace, father and son were silent. They answered freely every other question.

When the elder Madero and Limantour met recently the very meeting was denied, let alone a discussion of terms for possible peace. To-day it was admitted that the interview concerned peace alone.

How Negotiations Were Conducted.

Señor Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, unofficially conferred with the representative of the revolutionists, the father of Francisco I. Madero, now in the field at the head of the revolutionists in front of Chihuahua. Limantour agreed to obtain every concession possible from the government to the revolutionists to make possible formal negotiations for peace.

Francisco Madero, the elder, promised to do his best with the insurgents. Limantour moved first. The resignation of the aged members of the Diaz Cabinet followed his first interviews with President Diaz. In itself, it was said to be not important; but as a concession to public opinion it meant everything. It was regarded as an evidence of good faith for which the insurgents had been waiting.

Señor Madero and his son arrived in San Antonio to-day. They asserted positively their belief that real peace was at hand in their hands. They intimated also that the formal negotiations would occur in San Antonio.

"With only the resignation of the Cabinet as an evidence of good faith, would you care to trust yourself on Mexican soil to take up the question of the cessation of warfare?" Gustavo Madero was asked.

"Well, scarcely," smiled the latter.

President Diaz May Retire.

President Diaz, the insurgent leaders said, would be allowed to retire with all the honors due his distinguished services to Mexico. Señor Limantour was firm on this point as the basis of preliminary negotiations.

Señor Madero agreed to this subject, however, to its approval by his son, Francisco, and other army leaders. He did not fear any objections on their part, however.

The concessions demanded included the resignation of the Diaz Cabinet and the appointment of younger men to their positions. This has been accomplished already.

The resignation of President Diaz and

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WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What are you going to do? The Tribune asked this question on its first page yesterday morning. It asks it again to-day. It will continue to ask it until something has been done. It is not the purpose of this newspaper to make a sensational fight. It will vilify no one in declamatory, inflammatory editorials and news articles. It will demand no victim of a public clamor artificially stimulated. But it will do what lies in its power to keep this tragedy in the mind of the public and to present, as they may be developed, the facts from which alone a reasonable remedy for the appalling conditions disclosed last Saturday may be evolved. And it will continue to pursue this policy until this community shall have discharged its duty to the scores of thousands of workers in just such buildings as the one in Washington Place.

Chief Croker warned New York after the Newark factory disaster last November that it might experience one far worse at any moment. His prediction came true. He now gives another warning. What are you going to do about this one? Are you going to rise promptly to your duty of making your industries, at whatever cost, provide for the safety of your workers? Does your social conscience need another stimulant of horror?

RUMOR OF BIG ROBBERY

Many Detectives Working on Supposed Jewelry Theft.

Rumors were circulated at Police Headquarters last night that there had been another big jewelry robbery in the city and that a wealthy citizen had lost jewelry valued at fully \$15,000. Many sleuths kept dropping into Headquarters for special instructions. But the facts were closely guarded by the police officials.

It was said that a number of articles, such as a longnette, valued at \$500, a gold open-faced watch, a gold bonnet box and gold match safe, all marked with the initials "W. E." were among the things stolen. The rumor was that the things had been stolen by a waiter.

SUFFRAGE BILLS NEARLY OUT

Test Votes for Favorable Report on Women's Measures.

Albany, March 28.—While the Assembly Judiciary Committee took no action to-day on the several women's suffrage bills before it, the fact that two test votes in the committee have been taken was made known. On each occasion there were eleven members of the committee present, and the vote was six for a favorable report and five against. Absence of several committeemen was given as the cause of lack of action to-day.

FITZGERALD SEEKS CENSORS

Asks Editors of "Crimson" to Suggest Men to Act on Plays.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Cambridge, Mass., March 28.—"The Harvard Crimson" in its issue of to-day recommends that the city of Boston employ the dramatic department at Harvard to act as a board of censors and assistant to the Mayor in deciding whether dramatic productions should be suppressed or not.

"The Crimson" editors have been asked by Mayor Fitzgerald to recommend to him suitable professors to make up such a board as they suggest.

WEALTHY; DIES IN PENURY

Woman Worth \$72,000 Stricken in Poorly Furnished Tenement.

In one of two dingy rooms, for which she paid \$4 a month, on the ground floor of a tenement house at No. 125 East 15th street, Augusta Freitag, a woman about forty-five years old, died suddenly last night. In a closet and in a hanging by her side the police found eight blankbooks, showing that more than \$5,000 stood to the woman's credit. Bills amounting to \$317 were found heaped in the woman's petticoat, and she wore a solid gold watch and chain, a garnet brooch and a wedding ring. She had told the janitor that she had some real estate, and was worth in all about \$72,000. She also had said that her brother-in-law was P. Burger, owner of the Grantwood Hotel, Grantwood, N. J.

The janitor told the police that Mrs. Freitag had lived in the rooms for five years. A couple of days ago, said the janitor, Mrs. Freitag and her husband had a quarrel, after which Freitag went away. The couple had no children. There was no carpet on the floor, and the furniture, consisting of two chairs, a table and a wooden bed, was of the cheapest kind.

The policemen found in the ramshackle bed a will which conveyed all the dead woman's money to her brothers and sisters. According to the will, there was no real estate, and the aggregate amount of deposits in the various banks was stated to be \$25,000. Fred Burger, Augusta Freitag's brother-in-law, was named as executor, and Rosina Burger, Augusta's sister, and two other sisters, who live in Germany.

READ OF NEW YORK FIRE

Woman Then Plunges Through Window to the Street.

Greensboro, N. C., March 28.—Mrs. Ulysses G. Thompson, recovering from an attack of fever, was allowed to read newspaper accounts of the New York fire to-day, and was so overcome by the fate of the girls, and then arose from her bed and plunged through a second story window to the street. To-night she is suffering with a fractured hip and other bruises, and the will recover.

GIRLS SWEAR ONE DOOR WAS LOCKED, ANOTHER BLOCKED

Survivors, in Affidavit to Building's Bureau, Confirm Reports Made After Factory Disaster.

TELL OF THE EIGHTH FLOOR

Only Girl Survivor of the Ninth Floor, Deadliest of All, To Be Found, Think the Doors There Were Open.

TELLS STORY OF HER ESCAPE

Made for Fire Escape and Forced Herself to Go Through Fire and Smoke That Poured Out of Eighth Floor Windows—Does Not Remember How She Got Out of Court, or How She Reached the Ground.

The door to the Washington Place stairway on the eighth floor of the Asch Building was locked and a wooden partition obstructed the way to the door of the Greene street stairway, according to a sworn statement made to the Bureau of Buildings yesterday by Josie Nicolosi, of No. 269 Elizabeth street, and Rosie Passantino, of No. 12 Stanton street, two of the girls who escaped from the eighth floor of the building which cost the lives of 143 of their fellow workers in last Saturday's fire.

Locking one door and obstructing the way to the other were both violations of the law, and the affidavits of the girls will be turned over to District Attorney Whitman by the Bureau of Buildings.

Section 50 of the Consolidated Laws, after reciting how factory stairs shall be built, says: "All doors leading in or to any such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable and shall not be locked, bolted or fastened during working hours."

This is the section of the law under which the Bureau of Buildings has required the doors to stairways offering escape in case of fire to be kept unlocked.

Section 103 of the Building Code provides for fire escapes on office, loft and factory buildings and says:

"No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatever before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder."

The partition obstructing the door to the Greene street stairway was a violation of this section of the law.

Neille Ventura, of No. 425 East 11th street, one of the survivors of the fire in the Asch Building on Saturday, told last night how she had managed to make her escape in the terrible struggle that followed the first cry of "Fire!" She is the only girl who worked on the ninth floor who has yet been found. Unlike the other two girls she said she thought all the doors were kept open, but she is not sure. The little Italian girl—she is only about eighteen years old—was still nervous as a result of her ordeal. Her large eyes still reflect some of the terror of those first moments when the maddened girls were fighting for their lives.

"I was on the ninth floor, putting on my hat and fur," said the girl, "when I heard somebody cry 'Fire!' There had been several scares before in the building, sometimes a scare of fire and sometimes for other reasons. You know, some of the boys who worked there used to smoke cigars in the hallways. When I heard the cry of 'Fire!' this time I looked around and saw a puff of smoke coming from the hallway on the Greene street side of the building."

"At the same instant that I saw the smoke coming up the hallway I also saw the girls make a rush for the hallway at the head of the stairs. You see, every time before when there was such a scare the girls would make a habit of pushing to these stairs and running down to the next floor, or perhaps further down, until they were sure that there was no longer any danger. They had got in the habit of doing that, and never waited for the elevators to the right of the stairway; they wanted to get out in a hurry."

"I ran at once to the window opening on the fire escape on the ninth floor and cried to the other girls to follow me. I don't know what happened then, but I stepped out on the ladder and looked down. All below me was thick smoke, with red tongues of flame showing through, at the eighth floor. At first I was too frightened to try to run through the fire, for I thought I would be burned to death. When I heard the screams of the other girls and heard the roar of the fire in back of me, I knew I had to go down that ladder or die there."

"I pulled my body tight about my face and went on; it seemed as though I never would reach the end. No, I do not know how I got down into the courtyard at the bottom of the shaft, perhaps I jumped; perhaps somebody carried me down—I don't remember anything much after that, except that some firemen led me through a hallway and out into the street. Then I wandered about the streets, not remembering where I lived on 14th street. A policeman took me home after awhile."

The girl showed the reporter her fur which was badly singed, and her right hand, which was branded with an ugly burn.

According to the description given by the two girls, the door to the Washington Place stairway was always kept locked, while before the other stairway was a wooden partition, with an opening only wide enough to allow two girls to pass at once when the door was not closed. A man stood in the opening at night and searched the handbags and packages of the girls as they went out